

The Weekly Louisianian.

TERMS—\$2 00 PER ANNUM.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1875.

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The Louisianian.

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PROSPECTUS.

THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

The LOUISIANIAN, now entering upon its fourth year as an organ of the colored people of Louisiana, has acquired commanding influence and reputation. It is our purpose to add to its representative character and influence by making it the BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER published in the South. A family paper, chaste in tone and excellent in matter, giving the latest news from all parts, Telegraphic Reports, Market Reports, Commercial news generally, correspondence, and all topics of

LOCAL IMPORTANCE.

And while it will especially represent the colored citizen and urge the securing of every right pertaining to the full measure of his manhood; it will also maintain as a

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE.

the perfect equality of all citizens; the unity of the Republic admitting of no discrimination between North and South, East and West. Choice and varied selections upon Literary, Political, Religious, Scientific, and Agricultural topics will continue to be given.

OUR AIM.

shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

With the service of journalists.

colored men of culture and experience in their profession, obtained from varied and abundant service, both at home and abroad, we feel confident THE LOUISIANIAN will rank second to no paper in the South.

OUR POLICY.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes, the colored and white people of our State, is a fact which is fast becoming manifest to our citizens. We would have closer relations politically and publicly between the races; harmony and moderation among all classes, and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned; and a common service of all the people in the elevation of our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large circulation within the State, and throughout the country under the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column relating to matters affecting our common school system, the Education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and noble endeavor we are sure we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, deserved commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State. Proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf: counting no exertion too great or service too onerous to command and ensure success.

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DRY GOODS,

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may 22—6mos

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FIGURES

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Men's Fancy Cassimere suits \$5, \$6, \$7,

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Men's Blue Fannel suits \$10 and \$15.

Men's White Marseilles Vests \$1 75, \$2,

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Men's Black Duckskin Pants \$5, \$8, \$9.

Men's Fancy Cassimere Pants \$3, \$4,

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Men's Plaided Coats and Vests \$15,

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Six Open Back Bosom Shirts \$3.

Men's India Gauze Under Shirts 50c

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English Half Hose \$2 75, \$3, \$3 50 per

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The largest assortment in this city of

Men's, Boys', Youths' and children's Hats,

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Purchasers will protect their interests

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may 8 11

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We shall from MONDAY NEXT, April

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GOODS.

—AT A

HEAVY REDUCTION OF FORMER

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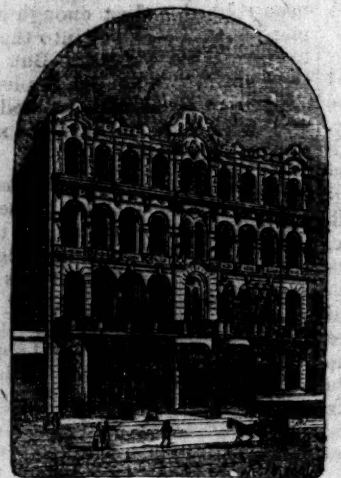
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prepared to furnish to the trade, teachers

and the public, the best quality of goods

in his line, at prices lower than elsewhere

in the United States. Orders promptly

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Pianos and Musical Instruments

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Grunewald Hall,

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NEW ORLEANS.

AGAIN AMES CHAPEL.

A copy of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* of recent date was handed us a day or two since, in which we notice a communicated article, "The Color Line and the Church," from the pen of the Rev. M. C. Briggs, a quite prominent preacher of the M. E. Church in the Northwest. The organ of its church in the section mentioned, the *Advocate*, printed in Chicago, reflects the views, very ably and properly, of the stronger and more pronounced thinkers of its denomination. Ames Chapel has, it seems, much exercised recently the Northern brethren because of certain attacks made on it by the New York *Independent*, organ of the Congregationalists. Attacks induced, it is alleged, by the unchristian behavior of Ames in the matter of its church membership and congregation. The question is therefore being seriously considered among the Northern and Western brethren whether Ames Chapel shall not be placed at bar and put to example for giving scandal to the professions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the brotherhood of man and the common rights of all. To mitigate what Mr. Briggs acknowledges to be a powerful sentiment against Ames Chapel, that gentleman has written a two column and a half article in the *Advocate*. Placing the beginning of the Ames Church grievance with the coming hither of Mrs. Van Cott, he thus puts the difficulty:

The interest of Mrs. Van Cott's meetings became such as to agitate a large circle of people of both colors. The meeting-house was excessively crowded. Laboring men came from the quays, soaked and sour with sweat and grimed with dirt. As most of the work about the river-front is done by black men, it turned out that a large majority of these workmen were black. Many white people whom we had never before been able to reach came to the meetings, and were brought under conviction. Yet so inveterate were their prejudices that, at the altar of prayer, as soon as a black person knelt besides them they would arise and depart. In this emergency the brethren were greatly perplexed. They wished "by all means to save some." It was finally judged expedient, Mrs. Van Cott consenting, to ask the people of color to sit in the galleries, and they were notified that at stated days and hours Mrs. Van Cott would hold meetings specially for and with them. This request did not discriminate, but sent all colored people to the galleries. Among them were men of wealth, education, refinement, and high civil position; such as Lieutenant-Governor Antoine, Senator Pinchback, and Mr. Brown, superintendent of public instruction for the State. The sense of injury was kept in proportion to the pride of late-found liberty, and to the appreciation of the claim theretofore set up, that the Methodist Episcopal Church had no color-line. Enemies were quick and ingenious to fan the flame, and the excitement became intense and rancorous. It had been partially allayed by the judicious and manly course of Rev. J. C. Hartzell, editor of the *Southwestern*, and presiding elder of the New Orleans district, Emperor Williams, an able and judicious colored minister, and others, when Bishop Foster went down to hold the conference. The construction rightly or wrongly put upon a few sentences of one of his addresses to the conference, revived it again, with a prospect, at one time, of disastrous consequences.

Now at the risk of being termed "scoffer and unbeliever" we desire to place the Rev. Mr. Briggs right. He has been evidently misled by somebody in interest of those whom he defends; so that his facts assumed to be given, are so distorted, and in regard to the prominent gentlemen mentioned, so entirely a fabrication that they are valueless for his purpose. The truth is the Ames Church trouble about the treatment of colored communicants or attendants on its worship began quite six years since. Then a gen-

eral or other high titled gentleman, one of the members or trustees, discovered that the colored brother for whom, abstractly, he professed so high a regard, was not to be practically accorded Christian fellowship, and given a right to the floor of the church. The dark skinned Methodist must mount to the gallery. Accordingly instructions were given to the sexton to seat all people whom he deemed colored in the gallery, and by no means allow them to the body of the chapel. This attempted humiliation in a church professedly Christian and conducted by Northern Methodists naturally created indignant feeling among such of our colored citizens as had been accustomed to occasionally worship at Ames Chapel. We may here observe that the actual number of colored communicants at this church never exceeded twenty; and these were eminently respectable people whose deportment, attire, and service could have offended nobody but the most pronounced colorphobist, or panderer to such, like the eminent general aforesaid. Some two years since Lieutenant-Governor Antoine and Superintendent Brown were by request visitors of Ames Chapel. Called thither to listen to some divine or contribute to some interest wherein it was deemed their official position and influence would be of service. The sexton not knowing them invited the officials to seats in the gallery. These of course were quietly refused and the two gentlemen left the chapel. From this circumstance, an event in advance of Mrs. Van Cott's coming here, it is probable Mr. Briggs bases his statement. Senator Pinchback on no occasion ever attended Ames Chapel. So of him the statement of Mr. Briggs is wrong altogether. Of Mrs. Van Cott, when that Christian woman was here she observed the shameless hypocrisy of Ames Chapel, and rebuked it strongly and properly. The members of the Methodist Episcopal Conference in this State, being mostly colored, naturally complained of the unchristian conduct of Ames Chapel; whereupon Bishop Foster contributed to the intensity of feeling by his foolish counsel, to which for church interests, the Methodist organ here very properly took exceptions. But the weight of this disclaimer has not prevented the *Independent* and other opposition denominational journals from arraigning the Methodists, who are declared false and untrue in the conduct of Ames Chapel, their principal church in New Orleans, to the oft vaunted affirmation, which Mr. Briggs reiterates, "that the church (Methodist Episcopal) of our free choice knows neither black nor white, barbarian, Scythian, bond, nor free, but Christ is all and in all. One is our Master, even Christ, and all we are brethren." To effectually disarm then their opponents, and repel the dangerous assaults of the *Independent*, the Northern brethren have determined to arraign Ames Chapel. The Reverend Pastor, who is spoken of as an Irish Wesleyan, (probably a representative of the sturdy peasant Orangemen of the Green Isle), having imbibed color prejudice at second hand, and therefore with intense feeling, and the titled general or other militarily named Pecksniff who control Ames, will undoubtedly be brought forward and made to show cause why they have wrought such scandal and annoyance on the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Of all the evils to public liberty, war is perhaps the most to be dreaded, because it comprises and develops the genius of every other. War is the parent of armies; from these proceed debts and taxes; and armies and debts and taxes are the known instruments for bringing the many under the dominion of the few.—[Madison.]

Writing of "Reconciliation and Justice" a correspondent of the Boston *Commonwealth* says:

And so the whole nation sings paeans over the era of good feeling as inaugurated on the 15th of June. The wind certainly sets in the direction of reconciliation, just now. The undiscoverable influences that work in the ocean of politics have produced an irresistible eddy for the engulfing of all those now seized with political aspirations, whose willingness to be drawn therein is the unerring indicator of their political ambition. Our Henry fancies that in chatting with the wife of the rebel ex-president he struck so remote a chord that none would think it belonged to the harp of a thousand strings. How Gen. Sherman "run over" with wit and allowable egotism—"The Yankees are the best friends, but devil of enemies! I am a Yankee myself."

Well, it is all very fine; but are we sure there will no dead fly appear in this ointment? Are we positive that our political philosophy, and chemistry, has included the element most in need of conciliation? Is it not worth the while to ask ourselves the question whether our substantial peace and prosperity may not depend more on putting Fred Douglass on the back, who represents a race for whose enslavement and degradation we conspired with their oppressors under a powerful government for ninety years, rather than Fitz-Hugh Lee, with whom we fought in a just cause only four years? Political Delibals are about now, and many Samsons are being shorn of their strength.

Of a truth these political love-feasts are, and always were, most treacherous things. The "Feast of Pikes," as described in Carlyle's *French Revolution*, is an instructive example. Hocusstitutions could be made to "go" by high-falutin, that experiment should have settled it. We are now on the verge of an eight years' highfalutin—an uninterrupted Fourth of July till 1883. Now, if our eagle, in his soaring, will scream Equality before the law!—scream it loud and sharp—as well as the old sentiment "Resistance to tyrants," etc., we are all right, and our eight-years' holiday shall be full to the brim of enjoyment. Honestly is the best policy in this business; and, when we come to think of it carefully, we find that the "best policy" is the ultimate motive of every act. Fortunately if we are wise enough to see it!

We observe that Major W. H. Reynolds, formerly of Texas, but for some two years past resident at West Point, Mississippi, is a probable candidate before the good people of that vicinity for the Legislature. When in Texas Major Reynolds was a gallant and faithful Republican doing good service for the cause of free speech and free ballot; and in one of the counties, while acting as register of voters, came near losing his life. His discretion and bravery then in remaining steadfast to his duties, and entire subsequent acts while in the Lone Star State gave Major Reynolds deserved esteem among Republicans.

Says an exchange: "The most popular and best-natured and most jolly boy at Long Branch is said to be Algernon Sartoris, the husband of Nellie Grant, and soon-to-be President; and when he is not driving his pretty wife along the beach in a little pony chaise, he wanders along the drive in an unassuming manner in a loose sack-coat valued at about six or seven dollars, and makes himself at home in a good-natured, plucky way that defies criticism and makes him quite liked by all the young people. He is a fine ymnast, a good boxer in an amateur way, and a hard walker; but, then, the walking at Long Branch is so 'bl-a-s-ted' thing that he does not care to do enough of it for his health. Young Sartoris is also fond of a glass of beer, and taken a great liking to that beverage—in schoolers. His usual way is to step into Jousa's after beer saloon, and, with a good-natured nod, cry out: 'Oh, I say, isn't it doosed ot. Just give me a large glass of beah, won't you, old fellah? And I say, be pretty smart 'bout it, you—it's doosed ot.' Thanks, old fellah! I'll take another, like a good boy! That is considered a democratic kind of a way for a nobleman with \$12,000 a year, an old family name, and married to a 'Caser's' daughter."

Harpers Magazine for August is an excellent number. "Sunrise in Venice," an exquisite poem by Joaquin Miller, and beautifully illustrated, opens the number. Joseph Cook's long poem "Ticonderoga and Montclair" stirs up the patriotic blood, being a spirited description of the great events of early American history. Other poems follow, contributed by Celia Thaxter and Mrs. S. B. Pratt. But the last contribution, and poetically the most important, is Longfellow's poem. It fills five pages of the Magazine, published by arrangement with the author, and having been read on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the graduation of the class of 1825 in Bowdoin College. As members of that class, besides Mr. Longfellow, were the Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, Nathaniel Hawthorne, John S. C. Abbott, Congressman Jonathan Cilley, and ex-U. S. Senator (from Maine) J. W. Bradbury. The poem, it is needless to mention, is in Longfellow's best vein. As an example of publishing enterprise the *Harpers* deserve commendation in the issue of this poem so soon after its reading.

William H. Rideing gives a profusely illustrated paper on the growth of the Express business. Camping out is finely delineated by the Rev. J. H. Ward. Officer William Q. Manning of the United States army graphically describes the "Ancient Pueblos of New Mexico and Arizona." Professor Ren gives his fifth paper on the Stone Age in Europe. "Caricatures of Women" by James Parson is given by that writer in his most gossipy and entertaining style. Julian Hawthorne continues his serial story, "Garth." Ellen Farman and Mrs. Spofford have two short stories of strong interest. John Bigelow continues his scholarly analysis of Haytian Proverbs. The Editorial Departments are up to their usual standard of excellence, being as diversified and replete with information and views on the various subjects discussed as the admirers of the culture and attainments of George William Curtis could desire.

The Two Men And the Bear.—Two men had to go through a great wood. One of them was short and stout, and one was tall and slim. "I could not run fast or climb well," said the short one; "if a fox, man or bear, came on me, I should have to stand my ground." "Have no fear," said the slim man; "I can run fast and climb well; but still it is my rule to stand my ground—I would fight for you to the last. I fear no man or beast, not I. Hark! what is that noise?"

"I am sure," said the short man, "that is the growl of a bear. I know there are bears in this wood." The bear was soon in sight. The tall man ran a short way and hid in a tree. The short man fell flat on his face on the ground and held his breath. The bear came to him, snuffed him, and with a gruff growl or two went on his way.

When the bear was out of sight the short man rose from the ground and the tall man came down from the tree.

"What did the beast say to you my friend?" said the tall man to the short one. "I saw him put his mouth close to your ear."

"He told me," said the short man, "not to trust in one who brags in the way you do, for those who boast so much are not brave!"

All my own experience of life teaches me the contempt of envying, not the fear. The phrase "profound cunning" had always seemed to me a contradiction in terms. I never knew a cunning mind which was not either shallow, or, in some point, dishonest.—[Mrs. Jameson.]

The latest anecdote brought to light by the Centennial celebration is rather amusing. While the British troops were marching through old Cambridge, one of them said jestingly to a farmer sowing seed: "You may sow, but we shall reap." "Well, perhaps you may," was the reply, "for I am sowing hemp."

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1875.

All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to the LOUISIANIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, New Orleans, April 10, 1875.

Mr. J. W. ROXBOROUGH is a duly authorized Agent to solicit and receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for the LOUISIANIAN.

Messrs. W. R. Mason, postal route agent on Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad, and E. D. Triplett, of Port Hudson, La., are herein announced as duly authorized agents to solicit subscriptions for the LOUISIANIAN.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The Press Convention.

Mr. Peter H. Clark of Cincinnati desires us to notify our journalistic brethren, proposed delegates to the National Convention of colored newspaper men called to meet at Cincinnati next month, that the date of the opening session of the convention is by request decided for the fourth, instead of the second proximo. Delegates are however invited to be prompt in attendance by the second day of next month, as the business of the convention will be thus expedited.

Auditor Clinton is at present on trial for the unlawful issuance of \$34,500 of illegal warrants to Geo. C. Bonham. The laws punish, if it be proved that he knowingly issued the same, in this state by the Attorney General: "The law is contained in section 871 of the Revised Statutes, imposing a fine of not more than \$1000, imprisonment for not more than five years, and disqualification from office for a misdemeanor committed by the auditor."

A jury of twelve good men and true have been impeached and the case is ably prosecuted and defended. The following bit of evidence (the *Republican's* report) elicited in the prosecution on Wednesday shows the relations of Solicitor Stoutmyer to the Auditor. Mr. Sholtz chief clerk of the Auditor on the stand.

Colonel Field said he supposed the Auditor should know something of the financial history of the State, and he wished to have the dates explained. He asked the witness if he knew of the proclamation of the Auditor.

Mr. Sholtz said he did; he considered it an executive order, and was proceeding to explain, when Mr. Semmes interrupted.

Mr. Semmes said he admitted the proclamation and if the Attorney General desired it, would admit the Auditor drew it.

Mr. Sholtz continuing—It was the business of the Auditor's solicitor, Mr. Stoutmyer, to examine vouchers; the injunction from the Superior District Court was served March 18; was aware of the injunction; when the Auditor returned headed him, all the papers that had come into the office during his absence; the injunction must have been among them, don't recollect anything particular about him. Mr. Bonham got his warrants in August 1874; he did not apply to me; nobody applied to me for them; never made a calculation of how many legislative warrants were issued from 1870 to 1874; have no idea how much appropriation has been made.

Squatter Morton, in a speech, recently delivered at Greencastle, Indiana, said that ex-Confederates and their principles should be forgiven but not forgotten, and that "these men can never be put on the same level with Union soldiers without dishonoring the principles for which the war for the Union was fought." He added:

I have never thought that I should do such a thing, but I believe next winter doing away and relieving the last disability growing out of the rebellion, to take effect on the 4th of July next; so that all men, of all races and colors, without regard to previous condition of servitude or of arms, shall begin the next century on an equality before the law. And may I put it into the hearts of people everywhere North and South, to accept the new birth of the nation; to administer justice, humanity and charity, and to exercise to each and to all those gifts, and do those things that they would have others do to them.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean says Governor Kellogg will go North and rest as soon as he recovers from the effects of a recent painful accident.

CITIZENSHIP.

The sovereign people in governments like ours are so absolute in their potent possession of the ballot that the importance of their service of this prerogative with vigilance, intelligence, and a high order of patriotism, cannot be too strongly commended.

Thoughtful Americans appreciating this fact are ever active therefore, by example and precept, and by counsel and deeds, in demonstrating to their fellow-citizens the necessities and duties of their sovereignty. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" is comprehended by loyal Americans with a fervor and devotion second only to the zeal with which they guard every approach to its security.

Thus the recent earnest words of counsel by Hon. Frederick Douglass at Hillsdale. Estimating as he does all the necessities of our people's position, Mr. Douglass took care to announce such views as should the more speedily contribute to the intelligence and independence of the colored voter. The advice given may well be heeded. It is that of the patriot, statesman, and thorough Republican he so eminently is. Observed, as the signs of the times indicate to us it surely will be, a new departure attesting strength and future success to our people will be had and Republican principles and measures in the South invariably secured.

THE MENDACIOUS TIMES.

The New Orleans *Times* is nothing if not ridiculous. Its efforts from day to day to obtain a status worthy of respect from any class in our community is commensurate only with the unblushing effrontery of its editorial managers to impose their stipendiary and hypocritical professions upon the public. A few weeks since we had occasion in our columns to defend Hon. Frederick Douglass from the unjust aspersions of the *Times* relative to Mr. Douglass' connection with the Freedmen's Bank. In the instance mentioned the *Cliftonian* organ had with all the graciousness of an Urah Heep, sought to patronizingly champion the cause of the wronged and defrauded Freedmen's Bank sufferers in imputations upon Mr. Douglass. The LOUISIANIAN's statement of the case, and defense of the grand old leader of our people then, effectually silenced the *Times* mendacity.

Perplexed with the continued trial of the State Auditor, its owner, and caused to use its columns daily in his defense, the *Times* has avoided other effort of its editorial brains, especially in connection with the affairs of our colored citizens, until Thursday morning. Then again it takes occasion, commenting on "the political independence of the negro" to patronizingly commend Mr. Douglass address, and thereby read a political lecture. Of course, the *Times*' motive is thoroughly understood; as well appreciated in fact as it is known that the editors and proprietors of the very journal preaching such a homily to the colored people are of that class, "broken down missionaries, preachers, and lawyers," against whom Mr. Douglass so ably warned our people in his Hillsdale speech.

Of the American Missionary Association and one of that very class who are the chief swindlers in the Freedmen's Bank, the owner of the *Times* came to Louisiana and traded upon his religion for political place and preferment. Obtaining this through such notorious cause, at the hands and by the votes of colored citizens, the Christian statesman who was thus promoted to place and public trust has never ceased to abuse those by whom he was uplifted.

A year since, the possession of money—how obtained the Attorney General proposes to show—and a brother-in-law solicitor with a handsome salary and "large margins," gave him control of one of the daily papers of this city. It is needless for us to relate the conduct of that journal. Its contemptible, dirt-eating policy towards "this people," and sneering references to Republicans and the colored people, are too well known to need additional comment here. The negro's political inde-

pendence is secured for all time to come against the hypocrisy and the wiles of this class; and any further attempts, whether in invitations with special reference to our French Creole colored citizens to the establishment of an organ other than that now doing service in behalf of all our people, or would-be contemptuous allusions to the able colored leaders so justly in the confidence of the masses, will prove of no avail. Remembering the source from which such advice as the *Times* thrusts comes, every colored citizen will as carefully guard against its pernicious influence, as in future they will take care to protect their pockets against such advocates and managers.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND ROMAN CATHOLICS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14, 1875.

EDITOR WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN:

Dear Sir—I find in last Sunday's *Republican* the following extract from the *Southern Catholic of Memphis*:

"There are two very essential steps to be taken in order to win the next Presidential race. It is scarcely necessary, I trust, to urge our fellow Catholics to assemble everywhere around the Democratic colors; for they are all, by choice or necessity, external to the Republican party, and it is incredible to believe that any Catholic, who has a modicum of self-respect and love for his church, can cooperate with that party. If hitherto he has done so, the time is at hand to abandon an organization which is confessedly and without any disguise at war with our holy religion."

Being a faithful Roman Catholic, but partaking not the opinions of the above extract, I respectfully ask to use the columns of your paper to comment upon it. I would, indeed, like to know what right has it, the Catholic, or any other church, to interfere in any political contest. Even should that right be allowed to the church, wouldn't the Democratic principles be rather in opposition to the Catholic doctrine? Wouldn't it be, on the contrary, the duty of every good Catholic to rally around what is called the Republican party, and which should rather be called the National party? And in what respect, I ask, are all the Catholics, either by choice or necessity, "external to the Republican party." Some Catholics, I know, will argue that we have in our class too many corrupt officials. But let them scrutinize the records of all the Democrats who have held public offices, and they will soon find out that the Democratic party has had as many, if not more, corrupt officials than the Republican party.

And who is to blame if we have had some corrupt officials? The principal cause of corruption has been the want of education; and those who deserve blame for that want are undoubtedly the mild Democrats, who, following Father Ryan's principles, have always tried to keep the colored race in a state of inferiority. I respect and love my church, but I declare, without fear and without the least trouble of conscience, that I have acted and will act with the glorious party, whose fundamental basis is the equality of all men before the law.

Let, on the contrary, the Catholics (and they are numerous) who have hitherto done so follow the same line of conduct. In spite of Mr. Nordhoff and the "Southern Catholic," the Republican party is a glorious party, and will reign in this country, after having expurgated its bad elements.

How, for instance, can the Catholic doctrine agree with such principles as those carried on by the Louisiana Democrats, as far as prejudice is concerned? Religion is an institution divine, but has nothing to do with politics. It is, however, a vile slander to say that the Republican party is confessedly at war with the Catholic religion. The National party will always treat peacefully all religions, however great may be their extent, as long as they will keep within their limits. What every Republican wants, (and it is also the want of every intelligent man), is the separation of the church from the State, in order to prevent the catastrophes which have always down-trodden the nations where the church has had the supremacy over the State.

A REPUBLICAN CATHOLIC.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS AT HILLSDALE.

The following is the full text of the speech of the Hon. Frederick Douglass delivered at Hillsdale, Va., on the celebration of the 4th of July, and reported in the *National Republican*; about which the Associate Press Agents furnished a telegraphic synopsis last week. Always grandly eloquent Mr. Douglass on this occasion gave advice and counsel we would that our people should heed everywhere throughout the land.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am here to-day, not so much to celebrate the deeds of the revolutionary fathers as to say a word to you upon the great questions of the hour. The glorious deeds of the revolutionary fathers have been declaimed at every fireside, upon every mountain top, on every plain and in every school. They are familiar to every school boy; they are facts of history.

If any person should ask what colored men have to do with the Fourth of July the answer is ready. They have had much to do with everything. They were at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill. The main form of Major Pitcairn, the very incarnation of English hostilities, was brought down by a musket in the hands of the colored soldier Salem. The first resistance to the red coats was led by the negro Crispus Attucks, in State street, Boston, where he sealed his devotion by the shedding of his blood. The negro was at New Orleans in 1812, where he fought bravely, and received the unequalled praise of the commanding officer, General Jackson. The negro was at Olinette, Wagoner, Pillow, Petersburg and Richmond. We have never deserted the white man.

We have stuck to him through evil report and through good report; in years of peace and plenty and in years of war and scarcity. [Great applause.]

Mr. President, if the North and South had not quarreled, we would not have been here to-day. If the blue eyed Saxon had not fallen out with his Southern brother we would never have been set free. When the North and the South quarreled we sided with the victorious party, hence our triumph. If war among the whites brought

FREEDOM TO THE BLACKS.

what will peace among the whites bring to the blacks? Let us look this question square in the face.

When the Israelitish children went out of Egypt God whispered to them, and told them to borrow earrings and fingerings, and jewelry from their neighbors, and they went out full. God led them by day with cloud, and by night with a pillar of fire. Even the flinty rock gave forth refreshing streams, and they did eat angels' bread."

But more than four millions of us were sent forth empty. We were friendless, homeless, penniless, naked, hungry and thirsty. The South wouldn't have us; the North didn't want us. We were strangers in a strange land. [At this point the audience was deeply touched, and even the children were moved by the pathetic tones of Mr. Douglass' almost phenomenal voice.] Dr. fellow citizens, we have no time to shed tears.

There are, even in the Republican party, indications of a disposition to get rid of us. Ambitious candidates for the presidency are already casting about to see if they cannot be elected in some way without the aid of the black vote. Our shelter in the past has been Ulysses S. Grant. The question is as to who will shield us in the future. Well, indeed, will it be for us if one as true, just, and able shall come after him.

We are thrown upon our own resources. We must work out our salvation with fear and trembling. Are you ready for this? I believe you are. I am persuaded that you are both ready and willing to work out your own destiny. You will be the architects of your own fortune. All we ask is a fair field to work in, and the white man to leave us alone. We have been injured more than we have been helped by men who have professed to be our friends. They are lawyers without clients; ministers—broken down ministers without churches; wandering teachers without schools.

They are great beggars. They have the science of begging down to a nicety. They are great at getting out circulars. They scatter them broadcast over the land, as leaves before a universal gale. If you are worth anything they will find it out where you live; and if you never got a letter before you will get one now. [Laughter.]

FELLOW-CITIZENS, we must stop these men from begging for us!

THEY MISREPRESENT US,

and cause the country to look upon us as a poor and helpless people. They say, "please give something to help educate the poor black people; but do, pray, pay it to me." And if it is a hundred dollars it is reduced to about a hundred cents

when it gets to the poor black people." We do not want—we will not have—these second-rate men begging for us. We protest against it! [Voices, "that's so," "hear hear!" Loud and continued applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I think the colored people of this country have had an experience during the last decade that will not be repeated in the future. We have had a "Freedmen's Savings Institute," but we don't want any more. [Laughter and applause.] Our white friends told us that if we had cents, to bring them to them; they would take care of them; if we had dollars, or hundreds, or thousands, to bring them to them; they told us they had a goose and a golden egg. [Laughter.] Yes, we put our millions there, but where were they now? [Voice, "that's so."] The men who went into the bank a few years ago, poor men, are now domiciled in beautiful homes, and drive their fine turn-outs. It makes me feel badly to think how we have been robbed. Just enough honest men have been put into the bank to insure its success. But while they put in two sound apples they slipped in five or six specked ones, and were sure to turn the specks down. [Applause.]

I said, fellow-citizens, that we must protest against these men begging for us. Allow me to add that we must stop for begging ourselves. If we build churches don't ask white people to pay for them. If we have banks, colleges and papers, do not ask other people to support them. Be independent.

BEING WELL ENOUGH OFF, but in these days of free manhood it is out of place. The scourged shoulders, the bowed form, the beseeching look, the outstretched suppliant hand are among the things of the past. We must stand erect and tread to duty with martial step. Then our white friends will respect us the more, and we will respect ourselves and one another more thoroughly. I am here to-day to offer and sign

A DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE for the colored people of these United States, and I shall adopt in substance the declaration signed ninety-nine years ago:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness. And whenever any law becomes subversive to these ends, it shall be the duty of the people to change such laws, establishing the Government upon a firmer and broader foundation."

We propose to cut loose from all invidious class institutions and to part company with all these warring mendicants who have followed us simply for paltry gain. And we now bid an affectionate farewell to all these plunderers, and in the future if we need a Moses we will find him in our own tribes. [Tremendous applause and cheering.]

AFFAIRS IN NATCHITOCHES.

The following statement of the position of affairs in Natchitoches parish illustrates the policy of the mad and revolutionary minority, who, at whatever sacrifice of material progress, agricultural interests, or peace, would revive the murderous deeds of last year for White League ascendancy and control. As will be seen the colored citizens of Natchitoches, in the absence of legal protection, have determined, on a sensible and the only method of effectually stopping this lawlessness, in the purpose of emigration and the abandonment of now flourishing and cultivated fields to the murderous mob of idle ruffians who dominate the parish. The expressed purpose is a bitter commentary on the potency of our government in the care and protection of its citizens, whether State or National. As we have heretofore remarked, the Centennial after all will demonstrate not the national success, but how far the American people have developed nationality; which, let us hope, may be consummated ere long in absolute enforcement of the laws and protection by its majesty of the humblest American citizen:

WHEREAS, The White League, in the Parish of Natchitoches, did, in the year of our Lord, A. D. 1874, take steps to deprive us of every right that belongs to us, and

Whereas, We did petition to the Congress of the United States to colonize us, and

Whereas, The Congress of the United States failed to do so, therefore Be it resolved, That we, and each one of us, do solemnly pledge ourselves to settle up our business the coming fall, and be ready to leave the parish of Natchitoches by the 1st of January, 1876, unless we are protected in our lives, and rights as American citizens.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Ohio Democrats have not only wrought their own defeat, but have so far succeeded as to place their party nationally in such condition affecting themselves as to already cause an interminable wrangling in the ranks. Here is how one of Senator Thurman's Eastern admirers addresses him:

"If, therefore, Senator Thurman has hitherto unerringly the devilish malignity so long bounding at his heels—if he has hitherto used too little his great authority to discredit the red-headed, red-mouthed fanatics who have twice roared their woeers' ethics into political conventions as maxims of statesmanship who have twice cheated their State and once the country itself, of a Democratic supremacy—the time is ripe to repair his venial fault."

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, in writing that journal of affairs in Indiana, among other important matter written of Governors Morton and Hendricks, adds this of the great Indianian:

It is entirely safe to say that no living man can evoke the enthusiasm and support from Indiana people that Oliver P. Morton can. Of another thing the country may be satisfied, and that is, that at no time has his health been better than now. I have known him somewhat intimately for twelve years, and never, even in the name of his physical strength, have I seen his general health and spirits better. His paralysis affects only his legs, and those not fifty per cent. so much as formerly. With the increase of vital power and spirit, his mind has perceptibly strengthened, and he daily walks on our streets without other assistance than his two canes. The attempt to make it appear that Mr. Morton is in a precarious condition, liable to die at any moment, is either a mistake or a willfully wicked falsehood. If the choice of the Republican Party should fall upon him, there is no human probability that he will not live many years beyond the term of Presidential service that such selection would devolve upon him. His Indiana friends are not averse to the discussion of his availability. Unlike some others, Senator Morton's record will bear the closest and most exacting scrutiny. His splendid services in the Executive chair of the State and in the Senate Chamber will not be dimmed by exposure to the scrutiny of the public gaze. Without an exception the Republican press of the State is his warm advocates, and unless he preposterously forbids it, the Indiana delegation will go to the ensuing national convention pledged to work for the honor of having the name of O. P. Morton at the head of the next national ticket.

Junius Hillyer, a bright and shining Confederate-Democrat in Georgia, thus airs his sentiments on the Fourth of July:

"No man would excel me in enthusiastic exultation at the commencement of the 100th year of our Government as our fathers gave it to us, with our State rights and our normal glorious institution of slavery, with its clear social distinctions of race and color, under the absolute control of the several States. But there is something mournfully sad in being summoned to celebrate the ninety-ninth anniversary of a country rent and lacerated by civil war, culminating in the destruction of private property unprecedented in the history of the civilized world. In my heart I feel that the existence of the Government perished in 1861. I can't perceive how any Southern man can, with patriotic pleasure, participate in the celebration of the anniversary of a Government that has long since ceased to exist."

Generously alluding to the eminent service of the late General Francis S. Blair in the incipency of the Free Soil movement and the subsequent dark days of the rebellion, the New York *Times*, speaking of the Presidential campaign of 1868 and General Blair's connection therewith, thus presents the great issue then at stake, between Republicans and Democrats, in the following:

Hoping to make his nomination sure, he wrote his famous Broadhead letter of June, 1868, which secured him the second place on the ticket, and eventually ruined the success of himself and his companion beyond peradventure. In this letter, which has since become historical, Blair advocated the overthrow, by violence, of the reconstructed governments of the Southern States, and the installation, in defiance of law, of the old ex-rebel officials. These bold utterances aroused the North to the true meaning of a Democrat victory, and in the election which followed the Republican candidates, Grant

and Colfax, were chosen by overwhelming majorities. By the time bitter of the moment the blame for this Democratic defeat was thrown on Blair's "broadhead" and "impetuous" utterances, although the latter was not only utterly upholding Seymour, but was openly avowed in the platform. After his defeat, Blair lent himself to the work of re-organizing Missouri in the ex-Confederate interest. Though he was foremost in bringing about this result, the Bourbons on attaining power steadily refused him all reward save the barren honor of an expiring term in the Senate. The career of the man from first to last is an example of how the most brilliant achievements may be ruined by weakness and inconsistency, and how, at the same time, the honorable record of earlier years may outlive and palliate the unworthiness of its close.

The Grand Excursion to Bay St. Louis, under the auspices of the Union *Sons of Relief Association* takes place Monday, the 19th inst. A special train has been engaged, and Prof. Martin's Brass Band, so well and favorably known for its musical excellence, will be in attendance. The train will leave foot of Canal street positively at 9 o'clock. The fare to and from Bay St. Louis is only one dollar for adults and fifty cents for children. Everybody invited, and a good time sure under the direction of Messrs. Gray and Hyde with their associates of the arrangement committee.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO MAINTAIN THE LAW.

The Attorney General in his deservingly effort to relieve a Republican administration and the honest Republican masses from all taint incurred by the misdoings and malfeasance of those public servants, presumably Republican, who would bring discredit to a just cause and a trusting constituency by their wrongful acts, has had the following sharp correspondence with his Assistant, which, as detailed below, will explain itself:

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, July 13, 1875.

Col. A. P. Field:—I have received no verbal notice that you desire me to assist you in the prosecution of the Auditor, to be commenced before the Superior Criminal Court to-morrow. I have made application for leave to be absent from the city for a short time, and would rather not participate in the prosecution, for the following reasons:

From my acquaintance with the affairs of the Auditor's office I am forced to believe that Mr. Clinton's present troubles result more from his determined efforts to protect the State Treasury than any corrupt designs on his part. It would not have been an easy matter for any man to have served the State faithfully as Auditor for the past three years, and at the same time retain his popularity with all classes; still if it appears that he has been right he should be sustained, regardless of those who are displeased with his course. I may be wrong in my convictions, and would not question the motives of any who take a different position; but not expecting to be connected with the case, I have frequently expressed my sympathy for Mr. Clinton, and still believing him to be an honest man I could not consistently ask a court to find him guilty.

Under these circumstances I beg that you excuse me from taking any part in the prosecution.

Very respectfully,

HENRY R. STEELZ,

Assistant Attorney General.

On seeing the above publication, Attorney General Field addressed the following letter to the Republican:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, July 13, 1875.

Editor Republican:

Assistant Attorney General Steelz voluntarily writes me a letter, which I received about 11 o'clock to-day, and which is published in all the evening papers, declining to assist me in the prosecution of the cases in the Superior Criminal Court against Auditor Clinton for misdoings in office.

Why he should have addressed this letter to me at this particular time, the day before trial, and why it should appear in all the papers simultaneously with my receding it, is somewhat surprising. The only reasonable way to account for it is that it is a part and parcel of a plan of some high official to forestall public opinion in regard to the merits of the prosecution, of which an impartial public will be able to judge.

A. P. FIELD, Att'y General.

Ex-Governor Hayes, Republican gubernatorial candidate, is a native of Ohio, and Governor Allen is a carpenter-bagger.

Business Notes.

Holmes & Co., at 155 Canal and 15 Bourbon streets, is selling summer dress goods at heavy reduction. The very latest novelties and at extremely low prices are guaranteed.

B. T. Walsh, at 118 Canal street, has an excellent variety of Men's Furnishing Goods.

"Keep cool," say Navas & Offner, how to do it they illustrate by a visit to their China Palace at 129 Canal street.

John W. Madden offers Stationery and Blank Books at exceedingly low prices at 73 Camp street.

Leon Godchaux, 81 and 83 Canal street, and 219 and 215 Old Levee, challenges competition in cost, style and texture of clothing, sold at very low prices at his stores. Everybody invited to call.

W. B. Stevenson, New and Second Hand Furniture at 62 Camp street. Just the place for bargains.

B. Bloomfield & Co., at 47 Chartres street, challenge competition. Stationery of all kinds at their store.

Died in Washington, D. C., at three o'clock A. M. of the 13th inst., of congestion of the bowels, Charles Nalle, aged 52 years. A kind father, loving husband and faithful friend, he has passed to the other shore. Gone to that Haven where, we pray, the loved and bereaved wife and children shall, "when life's fateful dream is o'er," unite with the faithful husband and father in joyful union; in which sorrow, bereavement and distress shall never come. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; for they rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

Geo. Ellis, opposite the Post-office, is the popular news-stand of the city. All the daily and weekly papers, magazines, and literary productions constantly on hand.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

The *Honorable* has a California correspondent whom the editor says is "a sensible rebel lady," who thus writes:

"I want the ducky kept in his place locally and out of office, until they are better educated. In the meantime, let him vote and be protected. I would not live among them for all the wealth of California; though I would be delighted to see some of my former slaves, and old family servants who would like to see Alex. Stephens, some good Southern men, President, I believe you and Gov. R. H. to migrate to California. You both have a good country well, and can live a good life here, and not be bothered with the ducky, and without being in danger of being killed at any time."

Indiana will furnish two Presidential candidates before the Republican and Democratic nominating conventions next year. Senator Oliver P. Morton and Governor Hendricks.

Postmaster J. M. G. Parker was in Washington the early part of the week. It is probable he will remain away from the city until September; meanwhile the Post-office under the direction of Assistant Postmasters Maguire and Wright is being excellently conducted. The Vicksburg mail having at last been amicably arranged in the interests of the public by the Postmaster General and contractors.

Hon. J. Ross Stewart is in the city from Texas. He reports crops in splendid condition in his section.

Lieut. Governor Antonio is quietly enjoying the pleasures of home and attendance on personal business at Saratoga.

R. W. G. Brown, State Superintendent of Education is making a thorough canvass of the schools and educational work in North Louisiana. We observe our Republican exchanges speak of his visit with marked favor.

After all we doubt if there is a better analysis and more conclusive summing up of the Boecher-Tilton case in any of the elaborate published legal opinions thereon than is given in the following from one of our correspondents:

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN: Had Boecher been tried for a breach of the seventh and tenth commandments, I, as juror, would have found him guilty of the tenth, not guilty of the seventh.

This conclusion is not arrived at by the testimony adduced on the late trial, but from general observation. I do not believe there is any living man able to compel the vast majority of testimony, and arrive at a conviction of either guilty or not. In my opinion, the only reputable evidence offered was Boecher's confessions, which, I think, will bear quite a different construction from that which an uncharitable public puts upon it.

Staub at Goldthwaite's Book Store 69 Canal street, in spite of hot weather, retains his command of the daily throngs of the public in his constantly received and well arranged supplies. All orders satisfied at lowest rates.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

LONDON, July 13.—Moody and Sankey gave a farewell meeting, at which were present 188 clergymen of the Church of England, far outnumbering those of other denominations. The services were very affecting, melting all hearts to tears.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Cotton Congress in session. Much distillation of illicit or unpaid tax whisky in South Carolina. Collector Carpenter of that State reports to the Internal Revenue Bureau the capture of a number of the guilty distillers.

The yellow fever continues to grow more fatal in its ravages at Key West. Ex-Governor Dennison of Ohio is reported to succeed Delano as Secretary of the Interior. A desired change which the country will rejoice in.

The Democratic State Executive Committee of Missouri met at St. Louis on the 12th. They invite per resolution the meeting of the National Convention of their party in St. Louis, for which they promise to pay the expenses.

LAWRENCE, MASS., July 13.—A mob attacked Orangemen returning from a picnic. Several ladies, the Mayor and city police, and the policemen injured by stones and bricks hurled by the Irish Catholics, who shouted, "kill the d—d Orangemen." The police were obliged to fire on the mob. Two men and one woman killed outright.

The Cotton States Congress at Raleigh closed its sessions. A long address issued.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The July Agricultural report shows an increase of fifty-six per cent in the several cotton States of the coming cotton crop.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8, 1875. A Council of Baptist ministers having received charges against Rev. R. H. Steptoe, sent him a copy of these charges, and asked that he meet at the First Free Mission Baptist Church, on Common street, near Claiborne street, on the eighth instant, at 10 A. M., to answer the charges.

The Council met at the time and place designated, and when the Rev. Steptoe returned from court he was waited upon by a committee, requesting his presence in the council. This he refused, when the council then decided to resolve itself into an ex parte council, and try his case.

The charges were ordered and read as follows:

1. For assault and battery.
2. For willful falsehood, in denying having been arraigned before the court on the first charge.
3. For abusing his members, using the most vulgar language.
4. For treating contemptuously the committee sent to hear charges to his church—he had threatened the life of some of the brethren.
5. Unjust and unchristian abuse and accusations heaped upon the colored Baptist churches of the State of Louisiana.

These charges were fully sustained by witnesses after the testimony of whom the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, In the judgment of this council from the evidences adduced from these charges, the Rev. R. H. Steptoe is no longer a Baptist minister worthy of our fellowship as ministers of the gospel of Christ; be it therefore

Resolved, That from and after this date we withdraw from him the right hand of fellowship; that he be published to the world; that he be recognized by no Baptist church in good standing in the Union, and that especially the Baptist churches in this State, neither fellowship nor allow him in their pulpits;

Resolved, That the decision of this Council be laid before the Fourth Baptist Church, of which the Rev. R. H. Steptoe is pastor, and if that church still retains him as pastor then we recommend that all Baptist churches in good standing, and especially those in this State, withdraw the right hand of fellowship from said church.

Revs. H. White, George W. Moritt, H. Colwell, T. B. Evans, A. M. Newman, E. Carter, J. F. Winston, P. Crill, Matt. Loudon, M. Garrison, G. W. Steptoe, H. Green and C. Brooks, voted in the affirmative, and Rev. Thomas Patterson in the negative.

REV. H. WHITE, President.
REV. A. M. NEWMAN, Secretary.
All papers who are friendly to religion and the cause of Christ please copy. A true copy from the minutes.
A. M. NEWMAN Secretary.

Notice.
Persons having Pass-Books of the late Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company will find it to their interest to consult me at No. 124 CARONDELET STREET, up stairs. Business promptly attended to. Best of references will be given.
J. Y. O. JAMES KENNEDY.

LA MAJAGUA.
50,000 NON PLUS ULTRA, ESPECIALES, REGALIAS, CHICA DEL REY, just received per late arrivals from Havana, and for sale by
F. A. GONZALES & BRO.,
Sole Agents,
Corner of Canal and Common, and at Branch Stores, corner of Union and Carondelet, and No. 2 Carondelet.
J. Y. O.

COMMERCIAL.

LOUISIANIAN OFFICE.	
FARMY EVENING, July 16, 1875.	
COTTON—American standard of classification.	
General quotation. Ex. quot.	
Low Ordinary.....	12 1/2
Ordinary.....	12 1/2
Strict Ordinary.....	12 1/2
Good Ordinary.....	13
Strict Good Ordinary.....	13 1/2
Low Middling.....	14 1/2
Strict Low Middling.....	14 1/2
Middling.....	15 1/2
Strict Middling.....	15 1/2
Good Middling.....	15 1/2
Middling Fair.....	16 1/2
Fair.....	16 1/2

COTTON STATEMENT.	
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1874.....	15,953
Arriv'd since last statement.....	71
Arrived previously.....	1,144,222
Additional sales from city ginnings, linters and louse.....	11,963—1,156,256
Total.....	1,172,239
Cleared to-day.....	85
Cleared previously.....	1,145,110
Consumed at Lohman, Abraham & Co.'s cotton mill.....	1,150—1,147,124

Stock on hand and on ship-board not cleared.	
Stock on hand same time last year.....	25,085
Stock on hand same time last year.....	29,083
FREIGHTS—We quote as follows:	
By steam—Cotton to Liverpool 7-16d; to Boston 16d; to Providence and Fall River, 13-16d; to New York 16d; to Philadelphia, 14d.	

By rail—Cotton to Liverpool, 7-16d; to Boston 16d; to Providence and Fall River 9-16d. SUGAR—7 1/2 @ 8c for common, 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2c for fair, 9 1/2 @ 8 1/2c for good fair, 10 1/2 @ 8 1/2c for fully fair, 11 1/2 @ 8 1/2c for strictly prime, 12 1/2 @ 8 1/2c for yellow clarified, 10 1/2 @ 10 1/2c for off white clarified, and 10 1/2 @ 10 1/2c for prime white clarified.

MOLASSES—We quote nominally at 40c for common, 50c for choice, 55c for fair; 58c for prime; 60c for strictly prime, and 65c for choice.

FLOUR—Superfine at \$4 50, double extra \$5 00, triple extra \$5 25 @ 50c, choice extra \$5 75 @ 70c, single extra \$4 75, low triple extra \$5 50, choice triple extra \$5 25, choice and family extra \$5 50 @ 7 00 @ 7 1/2c.

PORK—Mess \$20 @ 20 1/2 @ 21c. Dealers are jobbing at \$22 @ 22 1/2 @ 23c for original, and \$21 for re-packed.

DEY SALT MEAT—9c for shoulders, 12c for clear rib sides, and 12 1/2c for clear sides 7c lb.

BACON—Shoulders are held at 9c, clear rib sides 13c, and clear sides 13 1/2c lb.

LARD—Tierce refined is quoted at 14c, kegs 13c.

CORN IN SACKS—Yellow mixed 87c, yellow 90c, white mixed 89c, white 92c @ bushel.

OATS—68c @ bushel.

BUAN—92c @ bushel.

HAY—Prime \$23; choice \$26 @ ton.

CORN MEAL—\$4 50 @ bbl.

COW PEAS—60c @ bushel for mixed and 70c for clay.

WHISKY—Louisiana rectified is quoted at \$1 10 @ 1 20, and Western at \$1 20 @ 1 21 @ gallon.

HAMS—Choice 13 @ 14c @ lb.

WHEAT IN JULY—\$1 20 @ bushel.

BREAKFAST CORN—14c @ lb.

BAGGING—14c in round lots for domestic jute and hemp. Domestic jute and hemp is retailing at 14 @ 14 1/2c, India 10c @ 10 1/2c.

STARCHE—Is quoted at 4 1/2 @ lb.

TOBACCO—We quote as follows: Inferior 9 @ 9 1/2c; medium 10 @ 10 1/2c; fine 11 @ 12c; low leaf 12 @ 13c; medium 13 @ 14c; good 15 @ 16c; fine 17 @ 18c, and selections 2 @ 2 1/2c.

TO THE PUBLIC.

KEEP COOL.

In consequence of the dull times a further reduction of prices at the

CHINA PALACE.

Plunge Baths, Sponge Baths, Hip Baths, Child's Baths, and Foot Baths will be sold at astonishingly low prices.

Water Coolers \$1 75, Silver Plated Water Pitchers \$5, new styles Table Mats \$1, English Stone China Chamber Sets \$3 75, Decorated China Spitoons only \$1.

AT NAVAS & OFFNER'S

China Palace,

129..... Canal Street..... 129

up 3m Tour Buildings.

WORKINGMEN'S BANK.

SAVINGS AND GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Special attention to SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, SIX PER CENT ALLOWED, payable semi-annually.

DIRECTORS—

W. H. Gardner, J. G. Spoor, J. B. Camors, M. F. Dunn, J. K. Boardman.

V. MAIGNAN..... President.

J. H. GARDNER..... Vice-President.

J. D. MONDEIGT..... Cashier.

C. D. STURTEVANT..... Assistant Cashier.

91 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER AND PRINTER, 73 Camp Street, NEW ORLEANS.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

SPLENDID SCHEME—

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

CAPITAL PRIZE.....\$20,000.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans, on Saturday, June 12, 1875.

CLASS H.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets..... Tickets only \$10.

HALVES, QUARTERS AND EIGHTHS IN PROPORTION.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize are..... \$1,800

9 approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize are..... 1,800

9 approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize are..... 1,800

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Sunday, 15—Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Sunday, 22—Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.
Sunday, 29—Twenty-ninth Sunday after Trinity.
Tuesday, 24—St. Bartholomew.
Sunday, 30—Thirtieth Sunday after Trinity.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Here is something curious. It is the Lord's Prayer in the English of former times, and it shows how the language has changed:

OLD ENGLISH FORMS OF THE LORD'S PRAYER.

A. D. 1258.—Fader ure in hevene, haligste beoth thi neune, cumen thi kuniſche thi will beoth idon in hevene and in. The enyſch dawe bried ge us thiſk dawe. And wecriſ ure dettes as vi vorzaren ure dettours. And lede us not into temptation, bot delyvorf urel. Amen.

A. D. 1300.—Fadr ure in hevene, haligste by hi name, thi kingdom come. Thi will be done as in hevene and in erthe. Cure ureche dages, bried ge us to-day. And forgive us ure dettes, as we forgive our dettours. And lede us not into temptation. Bote delyvere us of yvel. Amen.

A. D. 1582.—Ovr father which art in heave, hallowed be thy Name. Let thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, as in heaven in earth also. Give us to-day our super substantial bread. And lead us not into temptation. But deliver us from evil. Amen.

A. D. 1611.—Ovr father which art in heave, hallowed be thy Name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, in earth as it is in heave. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors. And lede us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory for ever. Amen.

What round about was people often take to see the truth. They don't look it square in the face, but try to climb up some other way. They dress it in all sorts of garbs to disguise it, and are themselves befuddled. The simplicity of the New Testament has been made difficult and hard to understand by just such measures. In trying to explain, it has been explained away. In talking too liberally, the obvious meaning has been ignored; and in the multitude of words meant to bring the meaning more clearly to us, wisdom has been darkened and the truth muddled.

Every song soothes and uplifts. It is just possible that at times a song is as good as prayer. Indeed, a song of the pure recognized in Scripture, is akin to a petition, which it is also in the spirit of thanksgiving. The sweet singer of Israel wedded his sincerest prayers to melody, and waited them upward on the night air from this throbbing heart.

MOTIVATION.—The house will be kept in turmoil where there is no toleration or lenity shown to each other's failings, no meek submission to injuries, no soft answer to turn away wrath. If you lay a single stick of wood in the grate and apply fire to it, it will go out; but on another stick, and they burn; half a dozen and you will have an effective blaze. There are other fires subject to the same condition. If one member of a family gets into a passion, and is left alone, he will cool down, and possibly be ashamed and repent. But oppose temper to temper, let one harsh answer be followed by another, and there will soon be a blaze which will envelop them all in its burning heat.—Cincinnati Trade List.

DEPTH OF QUIET PEOPLE.—Some men draw upon you like the Alps. They impress you vaguely at first, just as do the haunted faces you meet in your daily walks. They come across your horizon like floating clouds, and yet you have to watch awhile before you see that they are mountains. Some men remind you of quiet lakes, places such as you have often happened upon where the green turf and field flower hang over you and are reflected out of the water all day long. Some day you occasionally drop a stone into the clear depths, close by the side of the daisies and dandelions, and it goes down, down. You hear over and sound deeper, but your line doesn't bring up. What a deep spot that is! You think and try another. The reflected daisies seem to smile at you out of the water, the turf looks as green as ever. You never thought of it, but your quiet lake is unfathomable. You are none the less impressed from the facts that it is a quiet lake.—Thebeau.

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